Amusements, oc.

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NHILO'S GARDEN.—This Evening at 8.—"East OLYMPIC THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—"The treets of New York." J. K. Mortmer. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.-This Evening.-Mis-

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 Fifth-ave.-THRATEE FRANCAIS, -This Evening at 8, -English comedy. - Sam. - F. S. Chaufras. THE TAMMANY.—Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.— This Evening—The Lauri Family. Mr. J. Levy.

WALLACK'S THEATER .- This Evening at 8 .- " Pro-WOOD'S MICSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.— Open daily from 9 s. m. to 10 p. m. Two dramatic performances daily. Al t. "Pearl of Savor." At 8, "Flock Flock."

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1869.

Mr. Seward has arrived at Manzanillo, and has been warmly received by the Governor of Manzanillo. Three steamers with Spanish recuforcements arrived in Cuba .-- Valencia has been captured with trifling loss. Fours incendiarism are felt in Madrid. King Leopold has been invited to meet Napoleon, and Prince Gortschakoff has arrived in Paris. Drouyn de Lhuys has taken the place of the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, and Bazaine has been appointed to the command of the imperial guard. The Opposition Deputies declare that they do not wish to imperil returning liberty by provoking an imperial demonstration, and hence will not go to the Legislative Chamber on the 26th, that being the time of meeting by law, but not the time appointed by the Emperor .---- A Catholic procession, numbering 50,000 people, is reported from Montreal. It is said that the Cuban steamer Hornet will be condemned and

The U.S. Supreme Court did not render a decision in the Yerrer case yesterday.——lowa advices indicate the probable election of Gov. Merrill to the U. S. Senate. to succeed Senator Grimes. The small pox is raging terribly among the Crow Indiana Montana, Suit has been entered in the U. S. Supreme Court against George Peabody & Co. for the recovery of \$300,000 in Texas bonds, received Swedish colony, consisting of 1,300 families, is about to settle in Missouri to cultivate and manufacture cot The car-shops of the Lake Shore Railroad at Buffalo have been burned, involving a loss of \$300,000. A resolution congratulating the country on the recent Republican victories in the North was tabled in the Virginia Senate yesterday; the House adjourned without action. - A petrifled giant, over ten feet high, has been exhumed at Syracuse. - The Athletic base ball club of Philadelphia were beaten by the Red Stockings in Cincinnati, by a score of 17 to 12.

Pather Hyacinthe arrived here yesterday in the steamer Periere, which made the run in eight days and sixteen The day boats on the Hudson are about to withdraw for the season .- Timothy McAuliffe was instantly killed at Williamsbridge by an express train ----- As a result of Mr. Foley's plain talk to Mayor Hall, the Aldermen have voted to favor increased facilities for transportation to and from Yorkville, The money (\$23,625 61) raised at the City Hall for the Avondale sufferers was paid over on Monday .--- Owen Hand has been convicted of murder in the first degree for stabbing James O'Donnell at the South Brooklyn Gas Works in August last. The St. George cricketers have beat the New-York Club. The strike on the Erie Railroad has become serious, a great portion of their laboring men having joined it. The election of officers of the Gold Exchange was the main feature in the street, the Under hill ticket being successful. Gold, 130‡, 130‡, 130. Temperature, 46, 52, 55, 49.

If the Erie Railroad managers made "a quar-"ter of a hundred million dollars" or a third of that sum, in their late Gold gambling operations, they might afford to pay their employés. The present strike seems to be extending along the road, and it certainly furnishes a pregnant commentary on the business effects of the pursuits of the Erie directory.

The nominations for U. S. Senators in Virginia are announced. The Walker candidates, Mesers. John F. Lewis and John W. Johnson, are not widely known outside the State. They seem to be men of local reputation and esteem. The Wells candidates, ex-United States District Attorney L. H. Chandler, and U. S. Marshal Alex. Sharpe, are identified thoroughly with the Wells party, and have been active in the work of reconstruction.

At a time when three of the most radical of the French deputies have gone to London, the cratic organs here always misrepresent the arrival of Prince Gortschakoff in Paris, the invitation of King Leopold to meet Napoleon, and even the appointment of Marshal Bazaine to the command of the Imperial Guard, will "the troops" in restoring order and quiet; and all appear to have unusual meaning. The visit | he expresses his gratification that the people of of Clarendon, Prim, Gortschakoff, and, as is expected, that of Baron Beust to Napoleon, "United States are intended as conservators | Christians; and let the week-day evenings be has been thoroughly explored, but doubtless

may show the future that the author of the Life of Casar was, even in his decay, a formidable personage, or else that France at that time was a too formidable people.

President Juarez has gone on a long journey to Tamaulipas, while Mr. Seward is being received by the Governor of Colima; but we hope that the American premier and the Mexican Chief-Magistrate will have a good look at each other before Mr. Seward's journey is over. Should be return to the United States by way of Tamaulipas he will perhaps see the great Mexican President and make an interesting journey beside. Under a remarkable ruler, who has retained his held of a wild people for thirteen years, Mexico has reached such material progress that it can at least be said of her that she has six railroads building, and two thousand miles of telegraph in operation.

There are a good many Republicans in this State who dislike the Editor of THE TRIBUNE, and would like to hit him a good lick if they only knew how. We beg leave to advise them that they can only feed fat their gradge by voting and bringing up others to vote the Republican State ticket with his name scratched off. Staying away from the polls will not answer the purpose, as no one can tell that the blow was not aimed at Gen. Sigel or some other candidate; but going to the polls and voting the ticket with the obnoxious name erased from it will do the business. Where a candidate falls behind his ticket, every one can see what is meant and who is aimed at, and candidates who run behind are not likely to be nominated again. As some of these anti-Greeley Republicans are not very bright, and do not take the papers, we hope our readers will take pains to suggest to them the course above indicated, and show them how to follow it. Let us all enjoy the utmost freedom of choice, and vote exactly as we mean.

Father Hyacinthe is in New-York, and already he prays for peace. The Evangelists, who, with Boston-like audacity, have proposed to give him a public reception, will at once take notice. In one of the few conversations which the eloquent monk has had with Americans, he yesterday informed our representative courteously and frankly on such main questions as the great body of the publie will be curious to have answered. still esteems himself a Roman Catholic; he does not despair of his Church, and still hopes that the Council of Rome will give such a verdict, in accord with progress and the Gospel, as will leave none of her children outcast. Of American institutions, the reverend stranger speaks with cordial curiosity and admiration. The man who has grown up in a cloister, whose pulpit has been in a French cathedral, who once said that he had found only germs of intelligence and atoms of understanding, and who met but abortive saints in the cloister, may find something to study here.

OUR NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Reformed Constitution of the State of New-York is to be ratified or rejected by the votes of the people at our coming election. Its enemies have succeeded in having it quartered for such vote, hoping thus to defeat it by disgusting the people with the labor and annoyance of so voting. Let no friend of Reform be thus deterred from voting for the Amended Constitution and against the Property Qualification for Colored men. As to the two remaining propositions we are less tenacious, but we are inclined to vote for the Judiciary article and the uniform rule for the assessment and taxation of Real and Personal property. Why not? But, whatever you may decide as to these feel as they did when they first read the questions, do not fail to vote for the Amended Constitution and against the Property Qualification for Colored voters. And we appeal to Republican Committees to see that the ballots are provided, and to lovers of liberty and justice to devote themselves earnestly and actively to their distribution in households as

well as at the polls. Do not say, "It will do no good." If Impartial Suffrage should be voted down, every vote in its favor will yet do great good. It is true that, if the Democratic managers choose to poll the full vote of their party against Impartial Suffrage, they can vote it down. But will they do it? Can they afford to? They want to elect a President in 1872, and to do so they must carry States which not only allow Blacks to vote but run Blacks for high office on "Conservative" tickets. It will prove a detriment and an embarrassment to the Democratic leaders if they now put forth their party strength against Impartial Suffrage; wherefore we conclude that they will not. They must make a show of opposing it in order to satisfy the lower order of their backers; but they cannot really want it reported throughout the South that the Democrats of New-York have once more imposed a Property Qualification on the Blacks. Their interest lies the other way. At all events, champions of Justice and Freedom! your path lies plain before you. The

time for Impartial Suffrage has fully come. See that your efforts be not wanting to assure it a glorious triumph!

There have recently been some disturbances in the upper part of the State of Alabama, particularly in Marshall County, and a petition, signed by a large number of the residents of that locality, was lately sent to Gen. Crawford, who commands the United States troops there, asking for military protection and for his assistance in the suppression of outrages. The request was complied with by Gen. Crawford. As the Democrats hereabouts are very fond of repeating the falsehood that our troops in the Southern States are used only in the interest of "Radicals" and "negroes," it gives us pleasure to inform them of a fact connected with the present case which may save them some rancorous feeling. The signers of the petition to Gen. Crawford, asking that a military force be sent to Marshall County, were all Democrats-every man of them. Of course, these people had the right to ask that troops might be sent to their county for the preservation of the peace; but why should the Demofacts in cases of this kind? In his reply to these Democratic petitioners, Gen. Crawford goes so far as to ask them to "cooperate with Alabama now realize "that the troops of the

"of the (peace, in aid of the civil authorities "of the State, and that they are not the ene-"mies of the people of the South."

BAD EGGS. When the XXXIVth Congress first convened, early in December, 1855, the organization of the House was impeded for two months or over by inability to unite a majority of its members upon any candidate for Speaker. A majority had been elected distinctly as opponents of Slavery Extension, and by the votes of constituencies very decidedly opposed to the policy which had triumphed in the preceding Congress by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; but a good many of these were members of the secret order popularly designated Know-Nothings, and at least a dozen of them would unite on no candidate for whom sincere Republicans could vote. Of these were Messrs. George G. Dunn of Indiana, William W. Valk and John Williams of New-York, Jacob Broome and Henry M. Fuller of Pennsylvania; but the nucleus of the trouble was in Ohio, where Messrs. John Scott Harrison, Lewis D. Campbell (a veteran Free Soiler), Oscar F. Moore, and Edward Ball, were conspicuously balky. Lew. Campbell and Ball generally voted with the straight Republicans for Banks; but they were deep in every plot to defeat his election; Scott Harrison and Moore went after strange

gods throughout. Scott Harrison has died since, as have Dunn, Valk, Broome, Fuller, and perhaps Moore; and now Lew. Campbell turns up a Democratic Senator in Ohio, with Ed. Ball a ditto Representative; he having played a like role in the last House. Ball turned out some years ago; Campbell sank gradually through the mire of Johnsonism into the pit which now enslimes him. Considering his Anti-Slavery professions in the past, Lew. is probably the most abandoned, shameless renegade since Benedict

Having anxiously watched these men day by day through that long struggle for the Speakership wherein Slavery suffered its first defeat, we now find them exactly where we should have looked for them. Each of them has gone to his own place.

JUST SO!

The Commercial [Cincinnati] closes a review of the recent contest in Ohio and its result, as follows:

the course of the administration states independ by the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and will grow in favor with them if it is known at the end of each financial year that One Hundred Millions of the Public Debt has been extinguished. To accomplish this is the intention of the President and his able Secretary, and they will work with an eye single to that nurpose." "The course with an eye single to that purpose

-Truer words were never spoken, and he is an unwise or an insincere friend of the Administration who does not lay them to heart. When the Copperheads were trying to defeat Gen. Grant's election, they paraded Delmar's official calculation that the Treasury would be One Hundred and Fifty Millions minus at the close of the fiscal year then passing. They chuckled over that prospect as though it were a new Bull Run or Fredericskburg. And now, they would have worsted us in the late Elections but for the fact that the Debt is being steadily reduced by purchase and payment. Stop that process to-morrow, and the Government is a shorn Samson, and gold "bulls" in Wall-street will vie with Copperheads at the polls in their anti-National triumphs. The naked truth is, that the great mass

our frugal, thrifty, hard-working people want the National Debt paid, and that within the next generation. They do not regard it as a blessing but as a burden, which they mean to be honestly rid of. They have no faith in financial juggles; they fully understand that it is to be paid from the fruits of their labor, and they propose to work and save on purpose that it may be paid. Each successive monthly statement which shows that Five to Ten Millions of the Debt have been paid off within the preceding thirty days makes them news from Fort Donelson, or heard that Vicksburg had surrendered to Grant, or that Atlanta had been abandoned to Sherman's victorious arms. "Nothing succeeds like suc-'cess;" and the fact that we are paying Eighty or Ninety Millions of the Debt per annum is the best answer to those who argue that we can never pay it. We shall have Five Millions less interest to pay next year than we must pay this year, because of the principal we have meantime wiped out; and we must not weary in well-doing. In order to fund our Debt at a lower rate of interest, we must convince the holders and other moneyed men that our Debt will surely be paid-that the bonds are to become scarcer and scarcer yearly, so that their market price will advance; and we shall soon be able to fund the Five-Twenties at a lower rate of interest, and thus save Twenty or Thirty Millions per aunum. let the payment of the bonds But stopped, and we shall have the credit of the Government falling off, the burden of the Debt increased by the feeling that there is to be no end to it, and all manner of Repudi-

ating schemes commended and made formidable. There may be friends of the Administration who unite in the clamor for reducing and taking off taxes; but that will be a dark day for Gen. Grant which sees the taxes so reduced that we can no longer persist in a steady and rapid reduction of the Debt. The wisdom of such a course would have been exactly paralleled by stopping the augmentation of our armies in July, 1864, and mustering out 100,000 veterans to return to their homes. If we keep on paying the Debt, it will come to be generally understood that the Debt is to be honestly paid.

The Young Men's Christian Association of our City has nearly completed, on the corner of Fourth-ave. and Twenty-third-st., the handsomest public edifice on this island. The City Hall might surpass it if it were one story higher; what the new City Hall may do, we shall know if the Ring ever allows it to be finished. We can think of no other City structure that will bear any sort of comparison.

This edifice will be rented for stores below the second story; nearly all above will be devoted to the uses of the Association. It will include a Reading-Room, a Library, a Lecture-Hall, &c., &c.: the design being to render it a cheap and attractive resort for young men, especially for those who are comparatively strangers here, and who have too often been driven to theaters, if not to worse places of resort, by the want of society and of places in which to enjoy and improve their leisure hours. Wisely and vigorously managed, this edifice will prove a source of vast benefit to thou-

We exhort the managers to resolve forthwith that a lecture shall be given in their lecturehall on every evening after it shall be opened. Let the ablest clergymen in America, whether resident or casually here, be engaged and paid to give a lecture each Sunday evening on the Evidences of Christianity, and on kindred themes of the highest and broadest interest to kind-not, assuredly, because the Western World

filled with able lectures on every theme of human interest-Ancient and Modern Literature. History, Political Economy, the Natural Sciences, Popular Education, Social Reform, Woman's Rights, the Claims and Needs of Labor, &c., &c. Let it be insisted only that each lecture shall be worth hearing, the lecturer a man or woman of good repute, and that nothing shall be propounded repugnant to Christian faith and morals. Let the charge for admission be low-not more than 25 cents for a ticket admitting a gentleman with or without a lady-and let it be everywhere understood that there is a lecture in this hall every evening, rain or shine, and that the lecturers are the best that can be had. Thus not only may the public's established favorites be heard here-many of them more than once-but eminent citizens who decline to speak from place to place may be induced to speak in aid of the efforts of this most useful Association. Thousands who cannot afford to take their children to lectures for which a higher charge is made would gladly bring them weekly or oftener to these, to their signal advantage and delight. Thus these lectures would be crowded and rendered self-supporting, while contributing signally to the diffusion of useful knowledge and inciting emulative efforts throughout the country.

MR. SEWARD IN MEXICO.

President Juarez has made his usual speech to Congress, wherein he asserts that foreigners are amply protected, and, now that the Tamaulipans are quieted, his countrymen enjoy peace. The President of the Congress has replied to this assuring speech, observing. among other things, that when Mr. Juarez reaches the end of his term he will deposit tranquilly in the hands of his people the delicate charge of government. Minister Romero has made a report showing how Mexico has reaped more than thirteen millions from her revenues, and, to the amazement of those who did not expect a sum so great, has spent less. Still, there are pronunciamentos and rumors of pronunciamentos: wandering cut-throats doing business in disorder; tropic rowdies speculating in revolutions, as Mr. Jaurez would say. The country was a month ago at peace, the mutiny in Tamaulipas having gone under; but earthquake? Here is San Luis Potosi in a state of eruption, with an influential but desperate ex-Governor at the head of her rebels, and again we hear that Gen. Placido Vega, who is said to be equally in favor of secession and annexation, but who is probably no more brilliant a vagabond than the rest of the pronouncers, is threatening the State of Sinaloa. There may be rags and tags of revolt elsewhere, but we doubt if they amount to anything more than a question of police-one of the gravest and widest character, to be sure, but not a question of revolution.

Under these circumstances a venerable states man has just entered Mexico. He is prepared to test for himself the value of his policy in years bygone, and the worth of the people whose course sustained it perhaps as much as he sustained them. He will take his slow march through a country which the pronouncer and the robber have made infamous with a kind of shabby romance; he will see mighty pictures and desert life, and such a show of bare mountains, and such a contrast of wild solitude with meager population, as rarely comes to a traveler in settled countries. Withal, the great ex-Secretary will make the acquaintance of many kind-hearted people, and of many willing ones, whose highest wish is to see their country happy and at peace upon the model of the United States. He will probably gather increased respect for the invincible stoicism and firmness of Juarez, the fruitful energy of Romero, and the marked astuteness of Lerdo, well-named the Mexican Seward. He will discover much to study in men, much to ponder over in peoples, much to marvel at in scenery; something to give him satisfaction, much to cause him melancholy. The venerable American will find himself face to face with those twin pillars of a mightier State than Mr. Juarez actually governs, Ixtaccihuatl and Popocatapetl, and in the Valley of Mexico he may behold a picture paradise, with something of the substance of the Garden of Eden wanting. He may turn a shrewd eye upon a country, the sublime freshness of whose natural morning is offset by the medieval dusk and dread which hover over its institutions; where the free and familiar citizen of the Republic is tormented on the one hand by a slavery which is of the Church, and on the other by a liberty which is of the Devil.

In short, Mr. Seward is about to observe in Mexico the phenomenon of nations in the phenomenon of countries; and he will value thrice highly institutions like our own when he realizes what it costs to do without them and how hard it is to win them. From the man who has already a perfect map of Alaska in his mind's eye, we shall expect a description of Mexico not unworthy of Humboldt; but we shall suspect the integrity of his report if he simply treats us to metaphors and figures, and not to men and things. Doubtless our wandering statesman will ascertain for himself how imperfectly and how incorrectly current reports describe the condition of the country; doubtless, too, he will become familiar with the points of the Canto case, and unravel what Mr. Juarez does not, and what for a year past has been an exceeding mystery. Finally, we commend our distinguished truant to a watching Providence.

Ought we not to have Government expeditions for the purpose of exploring those immense tracts of territory in the Rocky Mountain country, and the regions still further West-concerning which some adventurous correspondents of THE TRIBUNE have lately made the most interesting revelations? One of these correspondents (Prof. Powell) has given us some account of his explorations of the Rio Colorado; another has recounted his adventures in South-Eastern Nevada and among the Black Rock Mountains; while others have told us of other regions of which we know but little more than we know of these. From them all we have discovered how much we have yet to learn of our own country-of its configuration, its soil, and its resources. The Government could do a great deal, at a very little cost, in the way of exploration; and it has army officers on whom it might impose duties in this direction, which they would be very glad of the opportunity of carrying out. It gave some little assistance to Prof. Powell's party; but we need something of a more thorough and extensive kind than that. It is more than half a century since President Jefferson sent Messrs. Lewis and Clarke across the continent with military escort and supplies; and we have had military explorations, not a few. since that time. But latterly our Government has almost entirely neglected all work of this

because our army officers were fully employed in duties of other kinds. We think, however, that now that there is peace on the Plains as well as everywhere else, there is an excellent opportunity for the resumption of explorations under official and military authority. To begin with, we must know more about the Rio Colorado and the regions thereto adjacent.

A pertinent question for New-York Republicans to consider is whether they shall suffer themselves to be put to shame by the action of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The successes in those States were achieved by persistent and devoted efforts, in the face of obstacles which do not exist in our own case. In Pennsylvania the Republicans had to contend against the power of enormous wealth; in Ohio, against the prestige of unbounded personal popularity; and iq both States they were confronted by the undivided strength of their opponents. Here in New-York the only influences we have to fear are fraud and corruption, and these, for obvious reasons, are neither likely to be so lavishly employed nor to operate so successfully as in the elections of the past two years. The serious dissensions in the Democratic ranks, moreover, give us an advantage we have not been accustomed to enjoy. Nothing is needed to secure a Republican triumph on the 2d of November but the substitution, for once, of a hearty, spirited, and united action for the supineness and apathy into which, on "off-years," the party is too often suffered to

We have received intelligence of the interesting fact that the Gloucester fishermen, irritated at the frequent and persistent interference of British cruisers in their legitimate pursuits, and determined to submit no longer to expulsion from waters in which they believe themselves entitled to cruise, applied some time ago for legal advice as to-the extent of their right to resist, and, acting under this advice, have armed themselves abundantly with Enfield rifles on their last two or three voyages, with the firm resolution of maintaining their position by force in case of molestation by meddlesome revenue cutters. The patience of the fishermen is exhausted; and, being now satisfied that their just privileges have been invaded, they will who can calculate upon a republic founded on | not hesitate to make quick work of any British crew that may overstep what, according to their instructions, is its proper authority. The issue of a conflict between a fleet of a dozen schooners and a cutter would not be very doubtful, excepting in the matter of the international complications to which it would give rise, and these might be endless.

> In his charge to the Grand Jury last week, Judge Ingraham called attention to the law passed at the last session of the State Legislature for the suppression of the trade in obscene literature or articles for immoral use, and obscene advertisements of patent medicines. He told the Grand Jury that it was their duty, if any violation of this statute was brought before them, to present the party for trial. We have no law which there could be more necessity for enforcing, and we have no law the violation of which is more public and flagrant. Will the Grand Jury do something to prevent social demoralization by taking steps for its enforcement?

We inquired the other day whether the Governor of Havana (Roberts) might not have been implicated in the recent fraud of ten million dollars in the Havana Custom-House. We had more than one reason for making the inquiry. It is a matter of criminal record (written in Spanish) that once upon a time he 'appropriated" five thousand dollars, which he attempted to run away with; but, being caught at the railroad depot, he was taken to iail, tried, and sentenced to the chain-gangwhere he was not sent, through the influence of Marshal O'Donnell.

Boston has spasms on hearing that Olive Logan is coming there again, and one of the high-toned journals of that æsthetic metropolis remarks that the lady's friends may well "feel 'an anxiety" respecting her reappearance in such an excitable community without "an "ample apology" for her disparaging observations upon Boston audiences made some time ago in a New-York newspaper. This apparently points toward personal violence. Miss Logan is a brave woman, but perhaps she had better not go. As Mr. Guppy used to say: There are chords which ---."

The enthusiasm of our German fellow-citizens for the Republican candidate for Secretary of State is very cheering, and the Democracy do not conceal their alarm. The New-Yorker Journal, one of the chief organs of the German Democrats, says:

"The German Republicans are entering the campaign with greater enthusiasm for their candidate, Sigel, than we expected, and to our astonishment we hear that also a great many German Democrats have resolved to vote Sigel. Their arguments are, that they long enough have been controlled by a German clique who pretend to have the whole German element in their pockets; that Gen. Sigel is a German, and that they deem it their duty to vote for him."

A memorial has been prepared in Washington for presentation to Congress giving eight poor reasons why the National Capital should not be removed from its present location. It would be very easy to give eighty better reasons why the Capital should be located at some other place than Washington-say, for example, at New-York. But we would advise the alarmed property-holders of Washington not to reason on the subject at all. It is not a matter to be reasoned about. Let it alone.

By private advices from Madrid, we learn that the Captain-General of Cuba lately sent an urgent demand to the Madrid Government for two millions of dollars; but he was informed in reply that the Spanish Treasury was empty, and that, hereafter he must raise in Cuba itself the money he required for military and political purposes. Spain will furnish troops, but Cuba must supply cash.

We appounce with deep regret the death of the Hon. VICTOR M. RICE, late Superintendent of Education in our State. Mr. Rice was a native of Clymer, Chautanqua County, and about 55 years of age. An ardent Republican from the formation of the party, he gave it his heart-felt sympathy and his best efforts through life, and was one of its most intelligent and judicious members. He has for some years been cashier of one of our Savings Banks, and has filled the position with ability and diligence. He leaves a wife and several children to lament his sudden death, which was caused by a carbuncle, and took place at Oneida, N. Y., on Sunday evening.

The True Republican is a neat and cheap weekly just started at Green Point, L. I., by Edwin D. Ayres. We commend it to the favor of the Republicans of that locality, assured that it will reward their confi-

The Hornellsville Tribune (Steuben County) has been old out to the Copperheads. We trust that they will, in common deceney, change its name.

THE DEAMA.

BOOTH'S THEATER-MARY WARRES.

A large audience assembled at Booth's The

ater last night, to witness the first representation he the drams of "Mary Warner," and to greet Miss man in a character new to the American public. The co casion, it seems almost needless to say, was very pleasant. A tone of thought and refinement images about that is done at this house. "Mary Warner," which does not require very elaborate scenery, was put on the stage with every needful accessory. It is a domestic play, in four acts, written in prose, and illustrative of characters and incidents in the common life of the English capital. In quality it resembles "The Ticket-of-Leave-Mas," but in skill of construction and vigor of movement it is decidedly inferior to that more spontaneous and therefore more genuine effort of its author. Tom Taylor wrote the pigee expressly for Miss Bateman, whose Leak he had carefully studied, and whose nature he has very successfully fitted with a sym pathetic and appropriate character. Mary Warner, the heroine, is the wife of a mechanic, who is wrongfully suspected of robbing his employer. She assumes the crime, believing him guilty, and suffers the ponalty. He believes that she really committed the theft, and thus a barrier of sorrow, shame, and cruel misapprehension is raised up between them. Both undergo great sufferings till at last their misunderstanding is explained away, by the confession of the real thief, and the wife and husband are reconciled. This plot is very sumple. The audience is acquainted with it from the outset, and foresees its culmination. Interest centers, therefore, whelly upon the manner in which the trutt will be revealed and two loving hearts, estranged by a terrible blindness, made one again. There is nothing strongly dramatic in that manner, and "Mary Warner is, on the whole, rather a weak play. But it contains several uncommonly fine attuations The best of these is in the second act, wherein Warner visits his imprisoned wife, and the two converse through the prison bars. Another is in the third act, when Mary Warner, released from prison, comes to offer her services as nurse at the bedside of the hild of the man whose crime had blasted her nappiness This wretch and his wife and child are very poor and miserable, as Mary is herself; and she gives her weddingring, to be put in pawn for their relief. This is the best touch of pathosin the play-except, perhaps, Mary's accidental meeting with her own child, in the last act. All these situations display human suffering in such a way as to touch the heart. And the lesson of the drama is good, because it is the holy lesson of charity toward the wretched. We cannot say, however, that, in this instance, it has been urged through a powerful dramatic medium Mr. Taylor appears to have been mainly desirous of previding certain sets of circumstances in which Miss Bateman's temperament could find the freest expression. That very natural ambition has resulted in rather a sad and somber play, in which a sweet woman's true love first hardens under the blighting influence of doubt and injustice, and then softens under the melting influence of truth and restored affection. Miss Bateman acted delightfully. In the opening scene she was gentle and winning to an extraordinary degree. In the prisonscene she expressed an extreme depth of devotion, the agony of an outraged heart, and the simple grandour of magnanimous fortitude. Her acting in the later scenes, when Mary is a wandering outcast, showed a deep intuitive knowledge of real misery-the hopeless ness and helplessness of poverty and despair. The part ing with the wedding-ring, and the recognition of the child, were points worthy of a true artist. Miss Bateman was several times called before the curtain. Mr. Jor dan acted perfectly well the character of George Warner. and Miss Virginia Francis, who made her first appearance here, as Milly Rigg, though unequal to the requiring any display of serious emotion, pleased by her vivacity and quaintness. Mr. Fenno and Mrs. France contributed a little to the element of fun by their per formance of Tronks and Mrs. Floyd. The new drama may be recorded as a respectable success, but not a great one-

There is nothing great about it. FRENCH THEATER.

"Sam" has not drawn large audiences at the French Theater. The house is somewhat out of the line of play-going travel, and an exceptionally strong at-traction is needful, to set the tide flowing in that direction. Mr. Chanfrau has many claims as an actor. He paints character in vivid colors and minute detail, and is by turns humorous and tender. A fine warmth of earrestness pervades his acting, and shows a sincere mind, and a heart that is in the work. This particular personation of Sam, though not in a high order of art, shows the artist's nower-distinctly to conceive and entirely to fill an ideal of character. It sparkles with quiet hu mor, also, and hence it pleases the multitude. The play of 'Sam," we scarcely need to remark, is slender in inter est. Mr. Chanfran onght to appear in a round of legitimate parts, and give the New-York public, from which he has been too long absent, a taste of his quality in really substantial drama. His present engagement here. however, turns out to be quite a brief terminate next Saturday. On day evening Mr. Chanfrau takes Next week, and possibly for a week longer, the French Theater will be closed for the rehearsal-scenic and otherwise-of the new sensational drama of "London." Mr. Tayleure has imported the scenery for this piece Mr. Clarke, the American comedian, is interested in the work as one of its authors. Numerous noted places is London reappear in it. Its production cannot fail to awaken; interest. In the mean time we trust that the final opportunities of seeing Mr. Chanfrau may be largely improved by the public. There will be a matinee at the French Theater on Saturday.

WALLACK'S THEATER. There was rather a small audience last night

at Wallack's Theater, to see the twelfth performance of The School for Scandal," and the representation passed off smoothly. Mr. Gilbert's Sir Peter Teazle was as de lightful as ever. It is the gem of this revival. "The Scoool for Scandal" will be repeated on Friday. To-night the visitor to Wallack's may see "Progress." To-morrow night will bring us a repetition of "An Unequal Match," and Thursday night the delightful comedy of "Caste." The next positive novelty at Wallack's will be the revival of "The Heir-at-Law," on Saturday evening. Mr. Wallack also announces "The Rivals"-in which the public will once more be charmed by Mr. Gilbert's superb personation of Sir Anthony Absolute-and he intimates that two new plays may be expected. The frequenters of this theater have no need to complain of lack of novelty. It is notable, also, that Mr. Wallack does not over-tax his company, by undertaking to do more than

can be smoothly and creditably accomplished. THE TAMMANY THEATER.

This house was about two-thirds full, last night, on the occasion of the presentment of Mr. Byron's burlesque of "Robinson Crusoe." The piece was done with the scenes, costumes, properties, &c., that Mr. Theodore Moss imported, last Summer, when "Robinson Crusoe" was in contemplation at Wallack's. The Lauri Family appeared in it, together with various Crusoe" is rather a lively burlesque, in incident and in language, and it affords occasion for the display of pretty scenery, a pretty ballet, numero legs, and plenty of each pair. The May-pole dance was executed neatly, and won a great deal of applause; and the Lauris made their audience merry by their tricks and antics in imitation of the pet animals of Robinson Crusoe's household. Mr. Levy, the cornet player, also contributed to the pleasure of the evening by performing "the Maude Waltz," and "The Central Park Fantasie." The managers of Tammany have, in this instance, devised an entertainment precisely suited to the place, and to the taste of a large part of the public.

THE CIRCUS.

Joe Pentland, the favorite old circus clown, made his first appearance, this season, at Mr. Lent's ostablishment, last night, and was greeted with hearty plaudits. There is a pleasant quality of kindly good humor in the drollery of this clown, which commends him to sympathy. He is, besides, the only surviving clown of the old-fashioned school, and the sight of his awakens, in many minds, agreeable recollections of childhood and its sunny pleasures. He is, naturally, very popular. Mr. Melville and his boys were likewise cordially applauded. The father performed the "enchanted barrel" act, with one of his sons as the barrel, which is a surprising exploit; and the smallest of the boys charmed the spectators as well by his courage as by his cunning ways. One of the Levan tine Brothers awoke the enthusiasm of the audience by building up, beneath himself, a pyramid of glass bottles. Conrad exhibited his extremely well trained dogs, and Mile. (Rolland-the peculiar merit of whose performance is that she rides a bare-back steed—executed a variety of equestrian feats, with dashing freedom and wild spirit. The entertainment was diversified in character, and, of its kind, thoroughly excellent. The Ring, we were pleased to no tice, was well managed. All the properties employed were deftly handled, and the performance was attended by no tedious delays. Mr. Austin directs the arena.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. "East Lynne" was duly presented last night, at this theater, and Miss Western enacted Lady Isabel and Madam Vine, in her customary manuer. The event can scarcely be regarded as an important one. Mine